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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CONTENTS

MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

Party Members, Activities Get Inadequate Press (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 9 Sep 84).....	1
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ARMED FORCES

Important Areas for Final Evaluations Outlined (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Oct 84)	4
Basic Military Educational Needs Examined (Yu. Naumenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Sep 84).....	7
Letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editor, Responses (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates).....	11
Charges of Misappropriation Answered Dormitory Disrepair Cited, by S. Lyakh Red Tape Holds Up Water, K. Dolgikh Excessive Zeal Draws Reprimand Newspapers Assailed for Deficiencies Grudge Prompts Whistle Blowing, by A. Manyshkin	
Nikol'skiy Stresses Need for More Ethnic Officers in Military (KOMUNISTI, 19 Jul 84).....	17
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Identifies Officers (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 28 Oct 84).....	17

GROUND FORCES	
Commander's Inability To Coordinate Troops, Equipment Hit (M. Malygin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Oct 84).....	18
Tank Repair Unit Profiled (A. Ladin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Oct 84).....	20
AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
Problems in Aerial Reconnaissance Exercise Noted (A. Buk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Nov 84).....	22
NAVAL FORCES	
Problems, Successes of Navymen Gathering Harvest (N. Rakhimov; MORSKOY SBORNIK, No 7, Jul 84).....	24
Anti-Submarine Training Exercise Detailed (A. Tkachev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Jul 84).....	29
CIVIL DEFENSE	
Civil Defense Measures in Kirghizia Reiterated (A. Torgoyev; SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, 24 Jul 84).....	33
DOSAAF	
Military-Patriotic Education in Kirghizia Highlighted (SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, 3 Apr 84).....	34
Kirghiz Komsomol Aiding in Military Preparation (A. Vasil'yev; LENINCHIL JASH, 26 Apr 84).....	34
Kirghiz Editorial Urges Better Military-Patriotic Education (SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, 11 Jul 84).....	36
Kirghiz Rayon Honors Fallen Hero (T. Turdubayev; LENINCHIL JASH, 10 Jul 84).....	37
MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	
Osh Military School Aspirants Hold Rally (A. Savenko; LENINCHIL JASH, 19 Apr 84).....	38
AFGHANISTAN	
Premiere of Soviet Documentary on Afghanistan Noted (G. Pavlova; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 17 Oct 84).....	40
Kirghiz Awarded Red Star For Service in Afghanistan (M. Gafarov, V. Puchkov; SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, 19 Apr 84)...	41

WW II Hero, Kirghiz Wounded in Afghanistan Meet Soldiers (SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN, 11 Jul 84).....	43
War Veteran Praises Kirghiz Wounded in Afghanistan (M. Gafarov; SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN, 10 Jul 84).....	44

MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

PARTY MEMBERS, ACTIVITIES GET INADEQUATE PRESS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "People of High Duty"]

[Text] The Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District's LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, the Soviet Armed Forces' oldest newspaper, has an old and good tradition. On its pages it systematically tells about people of high duty, communists. It also tells about the successes they have reached in daily studies and service and in the struggle for further increasing combat readiness.

And Lieutenant Colonel Veniamin Vasil'yevich Dolgan was awarded such an honor. The unit where he serves was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the district's military soviet. And the artillery battalion which he commands for the second year in a row is totally meeting its socialist competition obligations. Communist Lieutenant Colonel V. Dolgan works tirelessly himself and arouses others with his zeal.

In telling about communists, the heroes of military duty, the newspaper stresses that this rank commits them to many things. People use communists as a standard and as examples during tactical field exercises, while mastering contemporary equipment and weapons and during the performance of guard duty.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "Basic Reviews Of Summaries and Selections In The Party And Party Organization Missions" stressed the necessity of not weakening efforts to improve the qualitative composition of party ranks. The resolution notes, "while not allowing facts of forced enrollment of new members, it is necessary for the CPSU to provide a careful selection of really foremost people and to be constantly concerned about indoctrinating young communists in the spirit of high ideology, very strict observance of CPSU Regulations and the norms and traditions of party life. Towards these goals, the party should actively use schools for young communists, party instructions and individual interviews and other justified forms of work to replenish the party.

And in its publications LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA began to relate in a more weighty manner how soldiers are justifying the high rank of communist by their deeds and party organizations are approaching the enrollment of new members more strictly. These members are coming primarily from the ranks of commissioned and warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers who are in key positions associated with resolving problems of combat readiness.

Without exaggerating, one can say that by painting an attractive image of a communist, the press is thereby creating a high moral reference point for future party replacements and all soldiers.

"The Sergeant Became A Communist" was the title of correspondence which told about Sergeant Nikolay Sokolov who was awarded the Komsomol Central Committee second degree "Young Guard of the Five-Year Plan" breast decoration and also the "Outstanding Member of the Soviet Army" decoration. When they were accepting this foremost soldier as a candidate-member of the CPSU, those who spoke noted shortcomings that still existed. They indicated specifically what he still had to do to make his service still better. After a thorough discussion the party meeting decision was unanimous and Senior Sergeant Nikolay Sokolov was accepted as a candidate-member of the CPSU.

LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA is discussing the letter from Major N. Bukov "The Party Committee -- The Organizer of Party Work" in a business-like manner. The newspaper is continuing the emotional discussion about those items which form the authority of a communist.

In a series of articles the newspaper is showing how the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on "The Further Improvement of Party Control Over The Komsomol And Its Increased Role In Communist Indoctrination Of Young People" and the recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries are being carried out in practice. In this regard the newspaper is selecting questions on the role of the Komsomol in training young party replacements and on the personal responsibility of communists for conditions in subunits and for indoctrinating army youth.

The Southern Group of Forces newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA is giving constant attention to issues of increasing the qualitative structure of party ranks, the responsibility of those recommending new members and the indoctrination of young communists. Private A. Sapiga wrote an article under the heading "A Soldier's Word About The Party". He stresses, "Having chosen Lenin's road, I as a communist received only one privilege, to be always at the vanguard where it is more difficult and to use my personal example to carry others along behind me... When our subunit goes out to the range and resolves complicated combat training missions under conditions as close as possible to combat, the words 'Communists, ahead!' ring out invitingly just as in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. And I realize with pride that they are directed at me."

The newspaper considered it necessary when it told about the meeting of the party commission at the unit political department where Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Bazin is secretary, and it undoubtedly did this correctly. Showing how the work of completing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on "The Work Of Kirghizian Party Organizations In Enrolling Into The Party And Indoctrinating CPSU Candidate-Members" is being conducted, the newspaper is stressing the necessity of increasing the exactingness towards communists for their completing CPSU Regulations.

However, as noted in the articles, there are still important shortcomings in issues of enrolling people into the party. As usual, the necessity of more persistently increasing the role and significance of candidate probation and the responsibility of communists recommending people for the CPSU is still a burning issue. Proof of this is the party commission's refusal to admit servicemen V. Sazhin and S. Tolochin as CPSU candidate-members. The former had reduced his work efforts and had allowed disciplinary violations and the latter arrived at the party commission poorly prepared.

It should be noted in this regard that the editorial staffs of the newspapers that were named and others are still not using all their capabilities to illuminate issues associated with replenishing the party's ranks. They are still not thoroughly indicating how to use the candidate probation period as a comprehensive test of the political, business and moral qualities of those entering the party and indeed not all of them pass this test.

It is well known that the majority of servicemen enter the party via the Komsomol. But newspapers have no sensible articles about how the process of training a person for this important event in his life proceeds in Komsomol ranks.

Articles about fulfilling the requirements of CPSU Regulations, about high moral-political qualities and about the moral response of communists, the fulfillment of party assignments and the mutual exactingness of communists that has grown are rarely printed. The pages of newspapers don't have interesting, developed articles on the enrollment of people as members or candidate-members of the CPSU during open party meetings. And this form of party work must be publicized in every possible way. Indeed, publicity in this important matter plays a very essential role. It will be clear at a meeting what a man can give to the party and whether he warrants the high rank of communist. And the man himself will pass through a major social certification and will better understand what responsibility belonging to the Leninist party imposes on him.

Preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory are going on in the country and in the Armed Forces. It would be a good idea in the days preceding the national holiday for newspapers to print letters from communists of the severe war years and essays about the feats of communists, Heroes of the Soviet Union and bearers of the three degrees of the Order of Glory, about their sons and nephews who with a party ticket at their hearts are deservingly carrying on the military baton.

In short, our newspapers can do a lot, as V.I. Lenin said, to protect the firmness, steadfastness and purity of our party, to elevate the rank and the significance of party members ever higher.

12511
CSO: 1801/35

ARMED FORCES

IMPORTANT AREAS FOR FINAL EVALUATIONS OUTLINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Final Evaluation"]

[Text] A particularly crucial time has entered the life of the Armed Forces. In units and on ships the bringing in of the results of the training year has begun. The final evaluation is an exacting review of the ideological maturity of the fighting men and the combat readiness of ground, air, and naval training. Its purpose is an in-depth analysis of the quality of the fulfillment of training plans, programs, and obligations in the socialist competition under the motto, "Be on the alert, and in constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism"; of the condition of military discipline; and of the regulation order in every subunit.

Experienced staff and political officers are participating in the evaluation of units and ships. There are final exercises for their examinations as well. From the evaluators is demanded a thorough knowledge of guiding documents, high principles, and the ability, with the help of the directors of training and exercises, to create in them a situation approaching that of combat activity, and to evaluate strictly and objectively the level of personnel readiness. In the final evaluation, as in any other, it is important not only to disclose shortcomings, but also to establish their true reasons, to reveal unused reserves, and to assist commanders and political workers determine the path to further improve the training and education process. An evaluator is able to look into everything deeply and thoroughly, to evaluate everything fairly, to leave open a visible trail in the life of a subunit, and to enrich junior officers with his experience.

The task of evaluators is even more complex because a relatively short period of time is allotted to the final exercises, but all aspects of life in the subunits must be looked into, and deep well-founded conclusions drawn. Much depends on the situation in the course of the evaluation. It is also important to plan controlled exercises and training to avoid "gold-plating," to distribute training objectives rationally, to prepare irreproachably the training areas, firing ranges, and tank parks, and to instill into the subunits an atmosphere of smartness, efficiency, and responsibility. The forces of the evaluators must blend in with the active work of commanders and political workers of the units and ships being evaluated. The criteria,

which the representatives of the higher-headquarter's staffs and political organs follow in evaluating political and military knowledge and personnel habits, must be clear and understandable to everyone.

These criteria are determined by the firing and driving courses, the precepts, leadership, and other documents, on the basis of which the training process is built in the course of the entire year. They flow from the very nature of contemporary battle, the demands for combat readiness of units and ships, ideological hardening, tactical and technological skill of personnel, and the level of professional preparation of officers. The evaluation is called on to answer a whole series of questions. What positive steps can be taken in units and on ships to raise combat and political readiness? Is the mastering of equipment and armament, and the manner of military utilization sufficient? Does the level of military discipline and the organization of troop service answer the demands of the time? Is that which is accomplished in competition evaluated in an exacting manner? Without an objective answer to these and other questions, the perspectives of military competition, and the ways and means of resolving more complex tasks can not be determined correctly. Active control of execution, in-depth and principled analysis of the creation of affairs in every link of the army and navy entity, and exacting evaluation of that which has been accomplished is an integral trait of the Leninist style of the work of military cadres, and a most important part of the organizational activity of commanders, political organs, and staffs.

The evaluation, if it is conducted on the necessary level, is a serious school for the officer corps of units and ships, instills in fightingmen's collectives a large mobilized fund for the future, and opens new vistas before them. It is important that the final exercises are a standard of methodological skill and a model of efficiency and organization. Only by careful planning and in a completely provisioned exercise is it possible to thoroughly examine and correctly evaluate the preparedness of every officer, ensign and warrant officer, sergeant and master sergeant, soldier and sailor, and every subunit to employ equipment and weapons tactically correctly, to fulfill established norms under any weather condition, and to wage battle successfully with a powerful, technologically-equipped enemy.

Special attention during the evaluation must be given to tactical firing preparation, the ability of personnel to hit the target with the first round or launch at maximum range day and night, and readiness for decisive action on the battlefield, unexpected by the enemy, with all contemporary means of battle. The duty of the evaluators is to scrutinize fully the organization of technical training of the troops, and to evaluate whether or not its form corresponds with the growing demands of the time. The state of drill and physical readiness, on which everyday organization and discipline as well as combat coordination depends, is to be examined. Commanders, political workers, and staff officers must do everything so that personnel display completely their combat skill and demonstrate high political maturity in the final exercises.

In these strenuous crucial days concluding the training year, the activeness of party-political work is also being examined. It is necessary to attain

all its forms so that political influence in personnel is profound, so that the party word reaches the consciousness and heart of the fighting men, so that everyone deeply understands all the complexity of the contemporary international situation and their responsibility to the Motherland, and considers the final evaluation as an accounting to the party and nation of their training, soldierly skill, and moral-military hardening.

Operative collectivization and active propaganda of foremost people, the ability to kindle the masses with an example of right-flank competition, severe reaction to deficiencies, implacability to indulgence and simplification, and striving to turn that which is desired into reality--all of this creates an important content of party-political work on the day of the evaluation. Communists and Komsomol members are called on in the final exercises to display models of selflessness, to assist commanders in creating a spirit of competency in resolving military training tasks, and to strive to maximize the heat of socialist competition on the day culminating the many months of military training.

One of the important tasks of the final evaluation is to expose and collect the experience of leading people, and to penetrate into the essence of those means of training and education which are the more effective. There will be no respite after the evaluation. There will be much work in mastering the training material-technical base. Ahead are methodological collections and show exercises. Ahead is the new training year, a new stage in the struggle for improving the quality of ground, air, and naval training, and for worthily meeting the 40th Anniversary of our Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress. Success will attend those who will analyze in depth and with principle the results of the completed training year, draw fully from their lessons, and start to resolve new tasks armed with accumulated experience.

12198

CSO: 1801/40

ARMED FORCES

BASIC MILITARY EDUCATIONAL NEEDS EXAMINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Yu. Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces for Preconscription Military Training, chief of Preconscription Training, Ministry of Defense: "Under Conditions of School Reform"]

[Text] In the decisions of the April (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the documents of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the reform of the general-educational and vocational school, great attention is devoted to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. As is known, the basis of this indoctrination consists of training the pupils for service in the Soviet Armed Forces, instilling love for the Soviet Army, and molding a high sense of pride in belonging to the socialist fatherland and constant readiness for its defense. To raise the level and effectiveness of the pupils' primary military training--this is one of the reform's important tasks. Planned for its accomplishment is a broad program of measures in rendering practical assistance to the school and in reinforcing it with qualified personnel and a contemporary material and technical base.

The principal of the educational institution is the central figure in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the student youth and its preparation for military service. Responsibility has been assigned to him and the teaching collective which he heads for seeing that politically literate, morally and physically tempered, and disciplined youths reach the Armed Forces. In the accomplishment of this important task, much depends on the military instructor. It is precisely he who is obliged to transmit to the pupils that range of knowledge and skills which is necessary for successful service in the Armed Forces. And precisely this is how the best military instructors, such as Lieutenant Colonels (Reserve) Ye. Khvalebnyy, A. Vasil'yev, and N. Karpov, and Major (Reserve) I. Reva understand their professional duty.

But it should be acknowledged that the military instructors still meet the requirements imposed on them far from everywhere. Today, some of the military instructors in many rayons of Central Asian republics and krays and oblasts of the RSFSR have poor professional training and do not possess sufficient experience in organizing the training process and military-patriotic work which, naturally, affects the quality of primary military instruction. There are many difficulties in training military instructors in schools of rural areas. Therefore,

one of the central problems for us is a sharp increase in the professional qualifications of military instructors and manning the posts of military instructors of educational institutions with the best trained reserve officers having pedagogical experience.

What are the basic directions of this work? First of all, the level of the training and indoctrinational process in the military departments of higher educational institutions is to be raised. For this, it is necessary to intensify assistance to the military departments in the selection of personnel and raising of their qualifications and in improving the training-material base.

A subject of special concern is the selection of candidates for their training in pedagogical higher educational institutions in the specialty of teachers of primary military and physical training. Life convinces us that this selection should begin ahead of time directly in the school and vocational and technical school. We should disclose youths who are inclined to teaching work and love military affairs who, after completing military service, are sent to higher educational institutions. In this plane, much is to be done in propagandizing the profession of military instructor in schools, vocational and technical schools, and troop units. The time has come to practice more widely the sending, to pedagogical higher educational institutions, of youths from rural areas on Komsomol travel orders with the payment of the corresponding stipends as is done when training other specialists for agriculture. In staffing higher educational institutions with worthy candidates, much can be done by commanders of troop units, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

Another direction in this work is the organization of assemblies with the troop units which permit training future military instructors. This is a new matter which requires more thorough study and consideration of local circumstances. In the immediate future military commissariats are to analyze profoundly where specifically a shortage of military instructors having officer training is felt and to work out long-range plans for their training. Another primary task is raising the professional state of training and methodological skill of military instructors presently working. Much has already been done here today.

In the Ukraine, in Belorussia, and in other regions of the country methodological councils have been created with the military commissariats whose composition includes personnel of all interested organs, including those of advanced training institutes for teachers. All methodological recommendations emerge from these collective organs. They implement a common approach to the organization of lessons and the creation of the training-material base and they monitor the quality of the training process. Councils with rayon and city military commissariats organize and conduct five-day training-methods assemblies of military instructors prior to the start of the training year and monthly one-day lessons.

However, there still are many examples of formalism in ad hoc methodological councils. At times it happens that the councils exist only on paper and do not conduct any work with the military instructors. Moreover, neither the military commissariats nor other organs are especially alarmed about the status of primary military training and do not delve much into the concerns and needs of the military instructors. This is characteristic, for example, of Yaroslavl Oblast where many pupils demonstrated poor results during a check of primary military training in several educational institutions.

We have one more reserve which is insufficiently used for the present--the assistance of troop units and military educational institutions in organizing methodological work with the military instructors. The matter requires strengthening the ad hoc methodological councils on primary military training which have been created with the military commissariats in the immediate future with the best trained officers of troop units, military schools, and with reserve officers. The corresponding departments of military districts and chiefs of garrisons are to conduct this work jointly with the military commissariats.

An increase in the effectiveness of primary military instruction is unthinkable without a serious improvement in the training-material base of educational institutions and in conditions for the conduct of field lessons. Much is already being done in this direction. Thus, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses have been assigned to schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical schools with the active participation of the majority of the ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of Belorussia and Voroshilovgrad, Sumy, Ashkhabad, and Chardzhou Oblasts. The possibility is being sought for the manufacture of nonstandard equipment and for the equipping of training sites, specialized areas, and training grounds. All this work is at the center of attention of local ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies.

But things are not like this everywhere. In a number of places, the training-material base for primary military training does not yet ensure high quality of instruction. Practical lessons are frequently conducted formally. Training problems are worked out superficially and, as a result, the pupils have low individual ability in tactical, firing, and marching training and know the provisions of the general military regulations poorly.

A number of other important questions on which the level of primary training depends also require an effective solution. Thus, in the ministries and departments and in the organs for controlling popular, vocational, higher, and specialized secondary education there are many inspectors and methodologists for primary military training who do not have experience in working on the organization of primary military training. The majority of them are energetic, conscientious people but ways should be found which permit improving their training.

The problem pertaining to the mastery of the practice of organizing primary military training by principals of educational institutions remains not completely solved. Obvious contradictions are present here: on the one hand, everyone comes out in favor of solving this problem, and on the other here and there they do not hasten to undertake practical measures. Here is confirmation of this.

The department for raising the qualifications of principals of secondary general educational schools, inspectors, and methodologists is operating with the Kursk State Pedagogical Institute. The program for their instruction, which has been approved by the RSFSR Ministry of Education, includes all subjects except primary military training. Personnel of the department and school principals ask the question with bewilderment: why isn't training time allotted for the mastery of this important subject? This question also causes us bewilderment.

Or another example. The experience of many years showed: in raising the quality of instruction in military affairs a large role is played by the subject

commissions of educational institutions which include the principals, their deputies for extracurricular (indoctrinational) work, military instructors, and teachers of physical culture and medical-sanitation training. And here the Kursk Oblast administration for vocational training which is headed by Comrade I. Nadein issued the instruction, despite the requirements of the situation, concerning primary military training: include in such commissions only military instructors and teachers of physical training. But you see, the main purpose of such a commission is the concentration of the efforts of the administration and teachers of the educational institution on the organization of primary military training and the creation of conditions and possibilities for the improvement of the knowledge and skills received by the pupils on lessons in other subjects and in extracurricular work.

The following question arises: in such a case, how to ensure the close contact of the military instructor with other teachers in questions of preparing the youths for military service in favor of which many leaders, including personnel of vocational education, now speak out?

Work on the realization of the tasks connected with school reform is expanding and deepening with each passing day. Evidently, many difficulties and obstacles will be encountered on the path to advancement. It is important not to shirk them but, combining efforts, to overcome them persistently and to solve all problems which arise in an interested and effective manner. We have a clear and important goal before us--to raise and train youths who would be able not only to assimilate the experience of the older generations, but also to enrich it with their own achievements and, in case of necessity, to defend the motherland skillfully with weapon in hand. In the name of this goal, it is our duty to do everything possible for the most rapid implementation of school reform which has become a truly national matter.

6367

CSO: 1801/4

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Charges Of Misappropriation Answered

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 p 2

[From the "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" section: "A Puff of Smoke Over Bath-Houses"]

[Text] An article in our 17 August issue written by our correspondent Major N. Medvedev was entitled "A Puff of Smoke Over Bath-houses". The response signed by the commander and the chief of the political section states, "During the administrative and party investigation the facts concerning Major V.V. Shcherbakov's abuse of his service position, rudeness and callous attitude toward subordinates were confirmed."

Major V.V. Shcherbakov was warned about not complying fully with service requirements and the party organization gave him a dressing-down. The officer was held materially responsible for illegally giving out scrap metal and for the irregular expenditure of material valuables. Materials covering the investigation were sent to the military procurator.

The question of Colonel N.V. Tsybulenko's responsibility in connection with his long official trip was not reviewed.

The criticisms in the correspondence and the results of its verification were discussed with all categories of the major units commanders, political workers and chiefs of arms and services.

Dormitory Disrepair Cited

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 p 2

[A letter in "Measures Taken In Response To Readers" section written by S. Lyakh from Vologda: "The Forgotten Dormitory"]

[Text] "We live in a cantonment dormitory. The building is old and has needed major repairs for a long time. The heating and sewer systems operate in a wretched manner, the roof leaks when it rains and the area around the building

is cluttered. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of mood we are in when we return from work to this forgotten dormitory.

Our unit headquarters and the billeting office know how unhappy we are living here but they have taken no measures to improve our living conditions."

Dear Comrade Lyakh!

The editors immediately sent your disturbing letter to the Leningrad Military District Billeting Directorate. In the return letter Colonel V. Akporisov informed us that all the facts which you brought out took place. He also explained that the dormitory administration raised the tenants' rent in violation of standing instructions.

Dormitory manager V. Kuzina was removed from her job and dismissed for failing to fulfill her service responsibilities and Mayor V. Gusarov was disciplined for his inattentive attitude toward the inhabitants' appeals and for poor organizational work in the city's administrative services. It was also recommended that during a meeting the unit party bureau hear Communist Mayor M. Stepanov. A repair plan has been drawn up for the dormitory and the tenants' rent is being levied in accordance with appropriate documents. When a new apartment building is opened in the cantonment the dormitory tenants will be resettled there.

Red Tape Holds Up Water

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 p 2

[A letter in the "Measures Taken In Response To Readers" section written by K. Dolgikh from Belgorod Oblast: "A Lack Of Sensitivity"]

[Text] For two years I have been pestering the local organizations and institutions with one request, to bring water to my house. I am not young and have been retired for a long time. My health is poor and each day it becomes more difficult to go to the distant well for a pail of water. I am therefore asking the sovkhoz [state farm] management and the ispolkom [soviet executive committee] of the peoples' deputies rural soviet to respect the appeal of an old woman and put running water in my house. And this is possible. But comrades do not have the sensitivity and desire to look after a soldier's widow.

Dear Comrade Dolgikh!

At the editor's request the Belgorod CPSU Obkom [oblast party committee] verified the facts in your letter. As obkom secretary A. Kadin reported, a water pipe has been installed to your house. But the Krasnaya Zvezda Sovkhoz management and the Lapygin Rural Council had all the resources to complete this work much earlier. Because of this, the Starooskol'skiy CPSU raykom [rayon committee] was charged with investigating whether to make the officials who allowed the red tape in regards to your request answerable.

Excessive Zeal Draws Reprimand

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 2

[From the "After Appearing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" section: "A Prisoner Of Ambition"]

[Text] A 1 August KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article published under the heading "A Prisoner Of Ambition" related how chief of the Department of Physical Training and Sports at the Omsk Senior Combined Arms Command School imeni M.V. Frunze Lieutenant Colonel A. Alekseyenko did not allow the officers all-around sports team headed by Omsk Senior Tank Engineer School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union P.K. Kosheviy instructor Major V. Zarubinyy into the swimming pool to train.

As acting chief of the Siberian Military District Department of Territorial Military Training and VUZ [institutes of higher education] Lieutenant Colonel V. Lentovskiy informed the editors, the facts were correct. The newspaper article was discussed at a meeting of district officers from the Department of Territorial Military Training and VUZ. The critical article was also discussed at a joint meeting of the school sports committees. A basic discussion took place at a meeting of communists in the physical training and sports faculty and specific measures for eliminating the reasons for conflicting situations arising between school faculties were outlined.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Alekseyenko received a severe reprimand for overstepping his authority as school chief. He will be heard at a meeting of the party commission at the school political department.

Newspapers Assailed For Deficiencies

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 2

[From the "After Appearing In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" section: "Advanced Experience -- In Practice"]

[Text] The title of a press review published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 7 August of this year was entitled "Advanced Experience -- In Practice". It related how the newspapers FLAG RODINY of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and ZNAMYA POBEDY of the Northern Group of Forces made decisions related to studying, summarizing and disseminating advanced experience. The article also noted shortcomings that they had in this important business.

Editor-in-chief of FLAG RODINY Captain 1st Rank E. Kal'yanov informed us that review was discussed at a meeting of the editorial board and at a short editorial meeting. It was also discussed at a party gathering. The criticisms were also considered in weekly, monthly and long-range planning. First Deputy Chief of the Navy Political Directorate Vice Admiral G. Selivanov met with the

editorial board and he gave journalists specific missions to improve the illumination of advanced experience on the pages of the newspaper and for increasing the validity of articles.

Editor-in-chief of ZNAMYA POBEDY Colonel N. Belovol reported that the press review was discussed at a party meeting. The party buro planned a hearing of communists from the Air Force Combat and Physical Training Department on their work in carrying out the recommendations presented in the review. Deficiencies noted in the review were also thoroughly discussed at an expanded meeting of the editorial board which outlined specific measures to forestall superficial, simplified materials devoid of sharpness and principles from appearing in the newspaper. They plan to publish articles by authors with advanced experience and essays about them.

Grudge Prompts Whistle Blowing

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Manyshkin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, appearing in the "Following Up On Letters" section: "Bearing A Grudge Against Everybody"]

[Text] Reserve Senior Lieutenant Yu. Dubovoy wrote to the editor that at the aviation range where Captain A. Samutkin was the chief "service vehicles were very often used for things other than for what they were intended, a gross violation of the guiding documents." And other facts were also given which required on-site verification.

And these facts were basically confirmed. Even Captain Samutkin could not deny them. He explained the use of vehicles for other than for what they were intended by the fact that the range is rather far from large settlements and he had to supply not only his normal operations but also the personnel and families of warrant and commissioned officers with all the necessities. The wives of servicemen rather often asked him for a ride to town. Samutkin did not refuse some wives transportation and asked others to wait. True, he always found a vehicle for his wife. Captain Samutkin would write himself in as the vehicle commander but she drove. And this aroused idle talk among the people and, naturally, resentment.

Thus the facts were confirmed and the corresponding measures will be taken against the range commander. It would seem that this would conclude the matter. But the initial conversation with the letter's author aroused my curiosity. There was the feeling that he was holding something back and everything was cleared up after he confessed, "I am trying to get Samutkin punished in the most severe manner for he is the one who got me dismissed from the ranks of the Armed Forces."

It turns out that this was the crux of the matter. It wasn't the desire to erase shortcomings, but rather a personal grudge toward the commander that

drove the former aviator to gather the facts little by little so as to "salt" Captain Samutkin. But because the accusation charged against the range commander was so serious, it was necessary to find out how and why Dubovoy was dismissed into the reserves. Here is the picture that developed after getting acquainted with the appropriate documents and talking with his former commanders and co-workers.

Dubovoy was an aircraft technician in an aviation regiment and he coped rather well with the duties assigned him. His initial references testified to this. Dubovoy was awarded the rank of senior Lieutenant and people saw this aircraft technician as a conscientious person and a specialist full of initiative. They commended and trusted Dubovoy.

They say that recognition and trust inspire and force people to work with still more zeal. However Dubovoy counted on them demanding a little less from a person they commended. And, after becoming established in his job as an aircraft technician, he allowed himself to ease up and he began to work with less zeal than necessary. He started arriving at work late and at times showed up intoxicated. Penalties cropped up.

One day Senior Lieutenant Dubovoy had to take over a guard detail at the airplane stand, but he showed up at the guard mount in his cups and was relieved from the detail. This case went to an comrades' court of officer's honor. His co-workers petitioned for a one-grade reduction in military rank and thus Dubovoy again became a lieutenant.

The comrades' court of officer's honor acted in a sober manner. Dubovoy decided to ask for reassignment to another location so as, as the saying goes, to begin writing his biography anew. And then the chance turned up as the post of assistant range chief opened.

At first he began to work with zeal. At the range he again became a senior lieutenant, but the primer lasted for only a short time and he began to violate military discipline anew. Again punishments rained down, right up to a warning for incomplete service conformity. However Senior Lieutenant Dubovoy decided that commanders, and especially Captain A. Samutkin, were prejudiced against him.

But this wasn't so. Here is an example. One day Senior Lieutenant Dubovoy went to a nearby settlement for fuel tanks. While there he drank a lot and on the return trip ordered the driver to leave the wheel. Dubovoy himself took it but he couldn't handle the driving and turned the vehicle over. Fortunately no one was hurt but the vehicle was out of operation for a long time. This event became the drop that caused the cup of the command's and his co-workers' patience to overflow. There was another comrades' court of officer's honor which decided to petition for Senior Lieutenant Dubovoy's dismissal from the ranks of the Armed Forces.

Dubovoy is now the personification of resentment -- against everyone and everything. Against the unit command and against his co-workers. And certainly against Captain Samutkin who did not conceal Dubovoy's acts. And,

bearing a grudge, the reserve Senior Lieutenant Dubovoy began to knock at various courts, striving to get Captain Samutkin severely punished.

This story suggests some reflections. An aviation range is not only a place where aerial warriors learn tactical uses, where they are tested and the capabilities of aviation equipment is proven. People are also tested here, including their abilities, capabilities and moral qualities. You can hide nothing here and people are open for all to see. The collective is small and service conditions are not the easiest. These conditions test people's character for durability, humanity and decency and Dubovoy did not pass these tests. And he is the one primarily guilty in this. He shouldn't take offense at anyone.

Nonetheless, blinded by resentment, Dubovoy warns, "I will not calm down about this".

In short, the end of this case is still not in sight. The commanders and political workers responsible for the activity of this remote range have the responsibility for putting the final period to this story. They must take measures to eliminate all deficiencies and help create a normal atmosphere and business-like conditions there.

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ARMED FORCES

NIKOL'SKIY STRESSES NEED FOR MORE ETHNIC OFFICERS IN MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word report of a meeting in the GCP Central Committee to honor applicants who passed the recent entrance exams to Soviet military schools, held for the first time in Tbilisi as well as in the other republic capitals. Thanks to this innovation, as well as noncompetitive exams for graduates of Georgian schools, for the first time in 25 years applicants came from such highland and peripheral districts as Tianeti, Lentekhi, Kazbegi, Tsageri, and Chiatura. Nearly one-quarter of the applicants had up to 3 years' work experience. Two or three of the honorees are named, their destination listed, and their personal pledges summarized.

In his address to the group, GCP Central Committee Second Secretary Nikol'skiy stressed the party's and government's concern to train more officers from among the various nationalities--one more proof of the wisdom of the Leninist nationality policy and the party's paternal concern for people's well-being. He also commended efforts to recruit applicants from among the best workers and peasants as well as recent secondary and vocational school graduates.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA IDENTIFIES OFFICERS

PM081559 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 October 1984 second edition publishes on page 4 an interview under the rubric "Today is Motor Transport Workers Day" and the headline "Continuing the Traditions of the Frontline Soldiers" by an unnamed TASS correspondent with Colonel General I.V. Balabay, identifying him as "chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Motor Vehicle Directorate." Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 November 1984 carries on page 4 an interview with Colonel General Vladimir Mikhaylovich Makhalkin who is named as "commander of the ground forces missile and artillery troops." The interview, by V. Kiselev, entitled "The Country Has Entrusted Peace to You," is pegged to missile forces and artillery day and Mikhalkin answers questions on the history of these forces and their future role in Soviet military strategy.

CSO: 1801/91

GROUND FORCES

COMMANDER'S INABILITY TO COORDINATE TROOPS, EQUIPMENT HIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col M. Malygin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Southern Group of Forces under the rubric: "Bitter Lessons: The Personnel of the X Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment Did Not Fulfill Their Socialist Responsibility"]

[Text] While awaiting the beginning of the attack, the officers at the regimental command post engaged in a lively exchange of ideas on the first stage of the live-fire tactical exercise.

The battalion of Guards Major G. Zakypin showed the results of a high level of marching training. The motorized rifle company under the command of Guards Sr Lt I. Chaus, skillfully and decisively operated within the framework of the forward detachment.

"Overall, the first battalion, as always, is up to par," noted the chief political officer of the formation who was at the command post. "Unfortunately, this doesn't say anything about the other sub-units or several regimental officers. However, we hope that the results of this exercise will be high as projected in the socialist obligation."

But the hopes of the political officer did not materialize. In the course of the training exercise it became evident: not all of the sub-unit commanders or staff officers had mastered to perfection the art of controlling forces and equipment, nor did they know how to fully use the fire power, speed, and maneuverability of their equipment.

This became particularly clear in the actions of Guards Cpt S. Simonenko's battalion. During one of the stages of the exercise, the battalion was committed from the second echelon. By that time, a situation had developed requiring that the battalion commander show initiative and decisiveness. However, Guards Captain Simonenko showed neither. While he was waiting for the regimental commander's order, the "enemy" was able to regroup its forces and effectively use its anti-tank reserves.

Guards Captain Simonenko was not the only one who blundered. Several officers at the regimental level also showed insufficient skills in controlling forces and equipment of different arms on the battlefield or in using the

special troops sub-units. When the second echelon was committed, for example, the missions of the tank and artillery sub-units were not outlined in a timely fashion. When the situation required that the combat engineers advance in order to overcome obstacles, it wasn't done. The regimental headquarters did not always take into account the intelligence which had been received from the artillery, engineering, and chemical reconnaissance units.

In analyzing the reasons for all of this, one could conclude: during the course of the year, there were deficiencies in the organization of the training process and the socialist competition. For example, during the regimental command training, practical exercises on solving problems of coordinating and directing fire are rarely planned and carried out. Shortcuts and carelessness are frequently allowed.

The officers of the staff, arms, and formation services could have promptly corrected the situation. Especially since the unit is located literally next door. However, as the inspection revealed, the various commissions which were working in the regiment often devoted much of their attention to questions on structure and organization of the forces. Of course, all these are important areas. But they should not push the deficiencies in sub-unit field training into the background. And the deficiencies, as we have seen, were ignored by the divisional control officers.

A characteristic detail: during the winter training period the personnel of several regimental sub-units showed a rather high level of tactical fire training. It seemed obvious: common efforts were needed in order to quickly introduce the experience of the best commanders in all the sub-units. Unfortunately, even the experience of the best was ignored by the unit's staff and party organizations.

The so-called average performers were also ignored. How else can one explain that during the summer training period the tank crew members of Guards Major V. Ivashenko's sub-unit conducted only 60 percent of the planned firings and no one reproached the commander about this?

Evidently, it would seem natural to have used the summer training period to pull the sub-units which were lagging behind up to the outstanding level. However, active steps also were not taken in this direction. On the other hand, the sub-units which had the responsibility to become outstanding were shown increased attention. At the artillery training school, they were given the opportunity to conduct many more training exercises on the moving target gunnery range than the sub-units which did not have such high scores.

Of course, one can understand the desire of the commander, staff, and party committee to support the sub-units which have the capability of attaining high scores in the competition. But it is no less important to give the units which are lagging behind the opportunity to pull themselves up to the outstanding level. It is well known that otherwise there can be no consistency in the training of sub-units and consequently no successes in competition. And this is what happened--the regiment's obligations were not met.

This instance calls for serious reflection by all the unit's collectives. Success in the future and improvement of the situation can be expected only if the motorized riflemen learn the proper lessons from their failures.

GROUND FORCES

TANK REPAIR UNIT PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Ladin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "The Tanks Are Returning to Action"]

[Text] Together with Colonel V. Nemchenko, deputy commander of the district armor service, I am walking along the soaked ground lifting with my boots the remnants of grass, burned after the hot summer.

In the front line of the tent city, where subunits of maintenance personnel were billeted temporarily, was a brilliant shield covered with a polyethylene film. On the shield were the duties of the personnel, data on the course of their completion, and military leaflets. "Molniya" reports that as of this morning the maintenance section under the command of Sgt Vladimir Azarov holds first place in the competition. It returned to action the second tank in succession.

I still was not familiar with the personnel of the section. But I saw what vehicles are sent for repair from the conventional battlefield. For these main exercises of the training year, equipment was selected in advance, with deficiencies which could be the results of actual combat, with destroyed working parts and damaged basic assemblies. The evacuation subunit, commanded by Sr Lt V. El'zesser, delivered tanks, infantry combat vehicles [BMP] and armored personnel carriers on trailers. They were placed in an area with the help of prime-movers and hoisting cranes. Not one of these damaged vehicles could move on its own.

Night and day I saw how the tanks and BMPs, restored to life, took their place among the ranks of the vehicles ready for dispatch. Each vehicle had been washed, cleaned, and greased. The armored hulls glistened with fresh paint. It was unbelievable that complex repair had been accomplished in the field and in such a short period of time.

The maintenance personnel accomplished many operations under the open sky. With Colonel Nemchenko, I also visited in large tents--there were about 10--where inclement weather didn't upset the work.

There were special vehicles under camouflage nets. Several of them were equipped with towing and hoisting equipment. Various types of powerful

equipment permitted hastening repair and solving complex technical tasks. The prowess of the repairmen assumed skillful mastery of the equipment.

We stopped in at a long tent, full of the noise of running vehicles. In the tent were many stands for testing tank and BMP assemblies. This was the facility of the armored equipment repair company. The company commander, Sr Lt S. Iskakov, pointed out where and how the dismantling of damaged assemblies was accomplished, how spare parts were moved to the work places, and how the organizations for competition among platoons were divided by experience.

There is specificity in the organization for maintenance personnel competition. The company commander expressed its essence with the words "team method." To every high-class specialist three or four young troops, still learning their specialty, are attached. Competition is imposed between the teams for turning in production without defects. The mutual control of quality means a great deal. The team leaders render accounts at meetings of party and Komsomol bureaus about how the professional growth of the new people and the fulfillment of obligations are going. A method for hastening the education of young specialists turned out to be effective. Besides this, it helps to unite the collective and strengthen the atmosphere of comradeship and mutual assistance in it.

In the company and in other subunits there is no small amount of all-round skill. Sr Sgt A. Vlasov, for example, can make a component on a lathe, grind it, and cut a thread. He even does welding exceptionally well.

"It can't be otherwise," said the senior sergeant in a meeting with us. "It is necessary to be able to do everything. I am reading books about the Great Patriotic War. Not much is written about repairmen. To make up for it, with such esteem and gratitude...."

Finally, we approached the place where the section headed by Sergeant Azarov was working. It was his successes that "molniya" was announcing. It is right here that the repair cycle is accomplished. The subordinates of Azarov and other sergeants extract assemblies from the damaged, out-of-action vehicles and replace them with good ones, basically those that are repaired here in the field by other subunits. Screws, splints, pins, and other fasteners, without which the metalcraft worker-repairman could not manage, are made in a similar workshop which had been brought to the field.

"Now we are giving an accounting for our training," related Sergeant Azarov, "and perfecting our skills." During the repair of the first tank they barely kept within the norm. They rehabilitated the second somewhat faster, although the amount of work was not less. There was no publicity.

A measured signal disturbed the measured rhythm of work. The officers hurried to the staff tent. Communications men ran, winding wire on a reel. The camouflage nets were taken off the vehicles as if blown by the wind, and the tent domes, white from rain and sun, were cleared. An order had been received to displace and deploy in another area. The testing of skill continues.

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PROBLEMS IN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE EXERCISE NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Buk, Red Banner Kiev Military District, under the rubric: "On Reconnaissance: An Account"]

[Text] The super-sonic airplanes come out of the sky like silvery streaks. They are heading for the range. There the fighter-pilots will carry out a special and for them perhaps somewhat unusual task--an aerial reconnaissance competition.

Aerial reconnaissance is an intricate and important task. During combat training, aviators carry out aerial interception missions, conduct battle, fire and bomb, and deliver missile strikes against ground targets. In addition to this, the pilots must know how to conduct aerial reconnaissance. In a combat situation any aviator could receive this mission. Who among them can best carry out the aerial mission? Who can reconnoiter the "enemy" targets most quickly and accurately? The competitions will help answer these questions.

The pilots take their places in the cockpits, taxi out to the take-off strip and take off. The judges remain on the ground, but special instruments monitor the work in the sky.

...Up ahead a river appeared. This is the pre-arranged forward edge of the battle area. In order to successfully cross it, it is necessary to determine the anti-aircraft zone and avoid encounters with "enemy" fighter planes. The aviators do this by skillful diversionary maneuvers.

They reached the assigned area right on time. Major Tsyganok surveys the terrain.

"I see the target!," he says, reporting the coordinates to the command post. "The missiles are in the launch position."

The exercise director notes: the information is extremely accurate. But then Captain V. Otryshko and Sr Lt V. Ryabtsev return from the reconnaissance. They report on the targets they had discovered. But then they hear an unexpected question:

"And where is there another missile launcher?"

The pilots look at each in surprise. They had not seen it. Perhaps it wasn't there?

"It's there!," says Cpt A. Feshenko.

He had also been in the same search area. And now he confidently points his pencil at a spot on the map.

"The missile is right here!"

Otryshko and Ryabtseva were embarrassed.

"You just needed to go a little more to the right...."

And this is the point. Some commanders in training their subordinates in aerial reconnaissance frequently sent only one mock-up missile launcher to the field in order to cut down on the red tape. The pilots have become accustomed to this. They fly in, see the missile, and figure that they've completed the mission. But a more difficult task was set at the competition: several mock-ups were deployed. Thus, it happened that several experienced pilots did not completely carry out their missions. For this they received penalty points.

Unfortunately, this was not the only blunder which the pilots committed. In summing up the results of the competition, Lt Gen Avn N. Kryukov noted that individual pilots made mistakes in determining the type and composition of the target. Captains V. Otryshko and A. Lygin detected the control post of an "enemy" surface-to-air missile sub-unit, but were unable to identify its composition. Sr Lt Ryabtsev mistook a missile on a transporter loader vehicle for a fighter with a prime mover.

But the majority of the crews used rather effective tactical methods of getting into the search area at their minimum altitude while changing flight headings. This made it possible to accomplish the assigned mission completely.

And so the judges considered the results and declared the winners. The aviators lined up on the taxi way. Captains A. Feshchenko and P. Surma were awarded valuable prizes for taking first and second places. For taking third place Major A. Tsyganok was awarded a certificate.

CSO: 1801/72

NAVAL FORCES

PROBLEMS, SUCCESSES OF NAVYMEN GATHERING HARVEST

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 7, Jul 84 (signed to Press 9 Jul 84)
pp 38-40

[Article by Captain 1st Rank N. Rakhimov: "Navymen During the Gathering of the Harvest--From Political Work Experience"]

[Text] Navy vehicle drivers, together with agricultural workers, were greatly honored to be able to participate firsthand in putting into practice the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum: to work in gathering the 1983 harvest. The fleet's motor transport battalions fulfilled the defined task by 157 percent.

An organized, efficient socialist competition contributed to this activity under the motto, "For the third, vital year of the 5-year plan, our shock work is on the fields of the homeland." The sub-unit of the Northern Fleet acted as initiator for the work competition among the motorists of the Navy Fleet, where Lieutenant Colonel V. Shtoda acted as commander and Captain 2d Rank E. Borshchevskiy served as political officer.

His collective was obliged to transport not less than 1 million tons of agricultural goods, not to have any auto transport accidents, and to take an active part in patriotic-military work in the harvest-gathering regions. It proudly bore the honor and title of serviceman of the Northern Fleet. Undertaken obligations were fulfilled completely.

The patriotic initiative of the seamen of the Northern Fleet was supported by personnel of all motor transport battalions of the Navy. For example, the command and the party committee of the battalion (secretary of the Party Committee, Captain 3d Rank K. Zhukauskas) were able to organize drivers and mechanics to perform intensive work, to achieve high indexes in all stages of work. Characteristic of the activity of the party committee and battalion headquarters was the concentration of the activists' attention on work directly in the sub-units with various categories of servicemen; on the ability to manipulate equipment; on maintenance of close ties and businesslike contacts with leaders of local party and soviet organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes; and on making efficient use of advanced experience gathered the previous year.

Thus, the party committee, having studied thoroughly the work experience of communists of the party organization of a motorized transport company where

Warrant Officer I. Kudinov was party bureau secretary, made him an example for all the party activists. The party committee members assisted the company command in defining the lines in competition for the title of best company in the battalion, organized meetings with combine and machine operators of the kolkhoz, where seamen worked to improve mutual understanding in solving existing tasks. Together with the kolkhoz leadership, measures for the moral and material stimulation of work for all categories of personnel participating in the harvest were brought to the attention of the sub-unit staff. Deadlines (1 day, 10 days, a stage) were determined for the socialist competition so that the harvest could be gathered in the minimum amount of time.

Special attention to the competition was shown on the days of mass harvesting. In this period, work widely used in the sub-units included propaganda on the labor results of each driver on the "competition screen," hoisting the Navy flag in honor of the detachments and platoons who were winners of the competition, issuing printed newsflashes, presenting pendants on which were inscribed "The Best Company," "The Best Platoon," "The Best Driver," and reading a series of thank-you letters to parents of outstanding workers of the competition and to others.

Local party, soviet and Komsomol organs had instituted Challenge Red Banners and souvenir pendants, which were awarded to sub-units as well as to individual drivers and mechanics who had reached high targets.

For purposes of propagandizing the advanced experience, political workers and party committees made extensive use of the press centers of party regional committees, of kolkhoz and sovkhoz broadcast centers, the battalion motor club, and editorial staffs of local newspapers. The forms and methods of political party work for mobilization of personnel for the successful carrying out of accepted obligations were discussed at seminars of commanders and political workers, party activists and leaders of Komsomol organizations.

Leaflets were published on front-rank workers of the competition, on Captain 3d Rank, M. Epshteyn, on Captain V. Yakovlyev, on Lieutenant Colonel V. Morjev, on Major O. Sokolovich, on Lieutenant Colonel N. Pavlov and on many others reporting their work experience with their subordinates, showing their personal contribution to the fulfillment of the prescribed task.

The work of the motor transport battalion of the Baltic fleet, commanded by Captain 2d Rank, Yu. Yefremov, received a high evaluation for the command and leadership of Yeyskiy Rayon, Krasnodarskiy Kray (Major V. Drobenin, political officer). Characteristic of the officers of the headquarters and for the communists of a given sub-unit is high responsibility for fulfillment of the prescribed tasks: specific daily work in the sub-units, thorough knowledge of the situation, the attitudes of the men, expert influence on the, concern about rest, nutrition, and timely provision for pay and all types of allowances for the navymen.

The battalion collective was the first to pass the million mark, transporting 1,208,000 tons of agricultural goods. This was accomplished with no motor transport mishaps. The battalion "carried off" to the fleet, Challenge Red

Banners from the Komsomol Central Committee, the Military Council of the Navy, the CPSU Krasnodarskiy Kraykom, the Krayispolkom, the Souvenir Banner of the CPSU Yeyskiy Raykom, and the Rayispolkom of the Krasnodarskiy Kray. Six people were decorated with medals of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievement, 7 with the "Golden Ear" Badge of the Komsomol Central Committee, 10 with Komsomol Central Committee "Young Guardsman of the 5-Year Plan" Badge of the first degree, and 20 with certificates of Komsomol obkoms. Many navymen, having distinguished themselves in their work, were rewarded with valuable gifts and monetary awards from the battalion command and management of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The group concerned with gathering the harvest, headed by Colonel I. Dmitruk, gave daily attention to the organization of socialist competition in the battalion. Questions connected with the timely gathering of the harvest and with its transport without loss were widely discussed at party and Komsomol aktiv meetings of the motor transport battalion, at staff meetings of sub-unit commanders, at seminars of party activists, at party and Komsomol meetings of companies, platoons and detachments. All of this aided in creating a good militant spirit among the navymen and a daily desire to successfully fulfill socialist obligations undertaken.

Important events in the life of our party and state occurred last year during the period of motor transport battalions' work gathering the harvest: The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session. This has greatly affected the activities of the political workers and party and Komsomol organizations, the political training of personnel, and mass agitational work.

The results of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed at all the party organizations. Raykom secretaries and kolkhoz and sovkhoz party committees at deployment sites of motor transport sub-units participated in the work of the party active meetings. Speeches by participants of the Plenum, and talks and reports from members of agitprop collectives and groups of speakers were organized for the personnel. These undertakings were conducted effectively and actively in the sub-units where Majors V. Demidov, V. Pristupa, Yu. Trofimets, Captain 3d Rank I. Balan, and Lieutenant I. Kireyev served as political officers.

The propaganda active paid much attention to the explanation to the personnel of the foreign policy activities of the Party and Soviet State, and to problems relating to the aggressive intensification of imperialism. The leadership of the motor transport sub-unit and lecturers from the fleets' political administration and from the Navy actively participated in this work.

Such propagandists as Captain N. Grishin and Captains 3rd Rank I. Balan, V. Potanov, and Captain T. Kirichenko widely publicized the harvest-gathering activities of vanguard workers at political study sessions and in their individual educational work. And there were many vanguard workers. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote about one of them. A kolkhoz vehicle caught fire from a short circuit in the wiring during the transport of grain. The blaze could have spread to the grain field, destroying the harvest. Quickly assessing the

situation, Senior Seaman Leonid Yedemskiy towed away the burning vehicle and dragged it to a safe spot. The skillful actions of the senior seaman and driver of the wrecked vehicle saved the equipment and the grain. News about the Northern Sea Fleet driver's selfless act quickly spread throughout the rayon.

Important work was carried out on the military-patriotic education of youth. It was activated in connection with celebration of USSR Navy Day. Festive meetings took place, front-rank workers of the competition were honored, and collectives performed amateur art programs in all populated areas where sub-units worked. Meetings were held between navymen and navy veterans of the Great Patriotic War. The personnel straightened up the fraternal graves. In a solemn atmosphere, flowers were placed on the fraternal graves. Meetings were conducted with local population participation. On Navy Day, festive parades of navymen organized in a column under the Navy flag and passed through the main streets of the rayon centers. These festive days, as a rule, ended with sport competitions between the navymen, Komsomol members, and youth from kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Residents of Siverskiy Stanitsa [large cossack village] of Krasnodarskiy Kray recalled a meeting at which they received a portrait of their fellow-villager, a pilot of the Northern Sea Fleet, Senior Lieutenant L. Shakun, who perished in 1944 in an air battle at Murmansk.

Remains of the warrior were found by Northern Fleet pilots in 1982 and were buried in a military cemetery. The navymen told residents of the stanitsa about their military service and about glorious battle traditions, which are being increased by aviators of the Northern Fleet and by all navymen in peacetime conditions on distant ocean cruises and flights.

The object of particular concern to the commanders, political organs, and Komsomol organizations, was the insuring of accident-free motor transport, strict observation of traffic regulations by all drivers, the safe-keeping of property, material resources, spare parts, and the adoption of a comprehensive drive to conserve POL supplies.

All this demanded, on the one hand, a broad clarification of soviet laws regarding the violation of traffic safety rules, operation of transport means, and a clarification of other legal documents. Also needed, on the other hand, was a clear-cut organization of work operations, ensuring traffic safety, a strict assessment of facts in cases of violation of traffic rules, and an exact implementation of operational requirements.

Not everything worked out at first, particularly in the sub-units where officers V. Burkov, N. Novikov, V. Dronov, and V. Khmelyev were responsible for the operation of motor transport. In these collectives, highway incidents were allowed to occur. Party battalion committees heard the reports of the named communists and sternly pointed out to them the serious oversights in their activities.

As a result, they began to make better use of the resources of the organs of the State Automobile Inspection and of public inspectors. The work of

"Drivers Councils" was intensified and motor transport traffic control on all routes was stepped up. Through common effort, the feeling of personal responsibility among officer personnel as well as among the drivers themselves to insure accident-free performance was enhanced.

The party committee in which Captain 3d Rank K. Zhukauskas served as secretary generalized the work experience of the best party group of the platoon in maintaining accident-free motor transport, and in preventing highway accidents. The party committee organized an appeal of the front-rank workers Seaman L. Milekhin, Sergeant G. Postnov and Seaman V. Adamchuk to the entire driver complement, in which they shared "secrets" of their successes, and called upon others to follow their example. The appeal was supported by an absolute majority of the drivers. As a result, the battalion finished the harvest gathering without incident.

It is believed that the summarized experience of organizational political party work in the course of last year's harvest gathering will to some extent help commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations of motor transport battalions in organizing navymen for a current successful, waste-free harvest gathering.

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NAVAL FORCES

ANTI-SUBMARINE TRAINING EXERCISE DETAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Capt 3d Rank A. Tkachev: "Duel in the Tropics"]

[Excerpt] There is no contact with the submarine although enough search time had already passed. Enough--this is according to the preliminary estimates of the "Udaloy's" commander. The actual course of the exercise cancelled out these estimates, and here--how many hours running?--not a trace nor a shadow of a submarine, no pickup for the sonarmen! It is as if Prokhorov foresees each maneuver of the ship hunter-killer group.... Neither a trace nor shadow of a submarine, and in return more than enough traps for the antisubmarine warfare [ASW] personnel. It is as if the ocean is opposing the "Udaloy" with unfavorable hydrology and with noise which clutters up the scopes, and really "pikes" appear suddenly. "Pikes" are false contacts whose nature it is not always possible to determine.

So now it is necessary to drop the third or fourth false contact in order to start everything all over again.

Captain 3d Rank Skok pressed the key of the intercom:

"We are holding a 'pike' again, Aleksandr Nikolayevich."

"We have already dropped it, comrade commander," the dynamic loudspeaker responded with the rather muffled, always calm voice of the chief of the team of sonarmen, Warrant Officer [michman] Skudnyy. "We continue to search in the sector...."

"You are relieved on watch, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, and can take a nap. In my opinion, work will not begin now before five. Do you understand?"

"Aye, aye sir, sleep, comrade commander!" there was a click in the dynamic loudspeaker--he had put down the microphone. Then Skudnyy's voice rang out again: "Comrade commander, I request permission to remain at my post."

"Why?"

"The clutter is extremely interesting. It should be recorded."

"The clutter will not leave us," Skok raised his voice. "And in the morning your clear head is all the more important to me."

The commander pictured the displeased face of the warrant officer there, leaving his battle station deep below after a long watch, and he barely kept back a smile. "Interesting clutter!" He would sit all night long to record the biological noise of the sea on a tape recorder and photograph the pattern of the clutter on the scope of the station, storing up training and instructional material. A needed matter, but not urgent, and that is why Skok sent the warrant officer to rest. The decisive moment would come at dawn: now the commander of the "Udaloy" had no doubt of it. By that time the best sonarman of the force should have a clear head. Otherwise, the duel with the submariners will be finally lost.

Yes, the search time convinced Captain 3d Rank Skok that he is dealing with a clever "enemy." The commander of the "Udaloy" now looked much more seriously at the fact concerning which Prokhorov informed him when they talked sitting long past midnight. On last year's exercises he, Prokhorov, sent the "Udaloy" "to the bottom," attacking it with torpedoes with complete impunity. Surely he, Prokhorov, did not imply that this would also be repeated this time?

Skok answered:

"I did not command the 'Udaloy' last year!"

"What does this change?"

"More than you think."

"We shall see," the submariner moved his shoulder.

"We'll see!"

Skok wanted to say to this immodest submariner that two weeks ago he, Skok, detected a nuclear submarine and firmly "harpooned" and held it until he received the order to break contact. And even that nuclear submarine did everything it could to break the contact which had been established. And he also wanted to say that the "Udaloy" has the greatest contact time with submarines in the fleet, and its sonarmen....

At 0430 hours the chief of the team of sonarmen, Warrant Officer Skudnyy, gave the first bearing to an underwater target which, according to classification criteria, could only be a submarine. The second phase of the exercise had begun. Just as Captain 3d Rank Skok had assumed, the "Udaloy" had discovered a submarine near the time when Prokhorov was to cross the check point. The ship hunter-killer group was tied to the point in order to game the concluding subject: a series of contact transmissions from ship to ship was to be concluded with a series of strikes against the submarine with the employment of all types of ASW weapons.

At that moment Nikolay Alekseyevich Skok, whose pride was wounded by the fruitlessness of the long search, took heart. There was still powder in the powder flasks! The sonarmen are good fellows: they picked up the submarine at a range which is maximum for the given type of hydrology.

The "Udaloy" transferred the contact to another vessel. The latter began to track the submarine but shortly began to rush about hither and thither.... The "Udaloy" had to hurry to its assistance.

Contact was restored, but something not completely clear was going on in the thickness of the waters. The number of objects possessing all signs of a "submarine" multiplied swiftly on the scopes: one... two... three!..., four!!.. In accordance with a commander's habit to perceive a situation in clear categories Skok immediately estimated the variants: a submarine and three self-propelled simulators, a submarine-"pike"-two simulators, submarine-simulator-two "pikes".... But which is which, and which one should be kept? The targets crept off to the sides.

Warrant Officer Skudnyy's conclusion was utterly surprising: "I observe two submarines and two decoys."

"From where does the second submarine come? Check the classification, Aleksandr Nikolayevich!"

But everything was confirmed. Where "only one" could be, two submarines proved to be present! Skok recalled Prokhorov's story about a voyage in the tropics. During the voyage the sonarmen several times detected NATO submarines which impudently simulated attacks on a Soviet ship. It is good that the Soviet flag was visible to all since they travelled in a surfaced position..... A sister ship and, perhaps, some one of these NATO submarines, judging from its maneuvers, was now engaged in the same thing as applicable to the entire Soviet detachment of combat ships.

There was nothing improbable in such an assumption, but in this case Nikolay Alekseyevich had erred as, perhaps, any commander could have erred in his place. The flag officer had prepared a surprise for the participants in the exercise, "throwing into the battle" an "unknown" submarine concerning whose passage through the area no one except the smallest circle of persons on the staff knew. It was a surprise which is extremely possible in war, and the reaction to it was of extreme interest to the flag officer.

Prokhorov was the first to react. The spiral of an unforeseen, unplanned underwater duel began to twist in the depth of the ocean--or did it only seem so to Skok? Then one blip disappeared--the submarine had left the field of view of the sonar system. But it appeared soon--this time from a different direction. The submarine rushed toward the second submarine at a high speed which only a nuclear ship is able to develop. On the plane of the scope, this closing of electronic blips looked like convergence in head-on ramming. But the sonarmen who observed this spectacle which is rare in dramatic qualities understood that in three-dimensional space the convergence of the huge steel things is most likely occurring at different depth levels. But nerves are nerves, and at that instant when the blips touched each other Skok automatically strained himself as if expecting to hear the roar of a collision, explosions, and the striking of an hydraulic sledgehammer against the bottom of the ship. But no explosions followed and everything proceeded silently, as if in a nightmare: the blips merged, then uncoupled and parted. Minutes later the nuclear submarine emerged from the station's beam and Prokhorov continued to lead his submarine toward the surfacing point.

The exercise ended. Prior to this time the ship hunter-killer group had launched all planned strikes against the underwater "enemy." After everything that had happened, treatment of the "defenders" seemed somewhat paradoxical to the commander of the "Udaloy." But there was nothing to be done, and the "Udaloy" also rattled Prokhorov with a sheaf of depth-charge rockets.

Then the ships heaved aback so as not to create an obstacle for the surfacing submarine. The incombustible sun of the tropics increased the heat. The turquoise ocean shone in calm somnolence. Skok waited, standing on the bridge extension. And now the water strikes upward in a geyser, the last seconds tick away, and his comrade returns to him from the deep.

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CSO: 1801/4

CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES IN KIRGHIZIA REITERATED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 July 1984 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Torgoyev, an employee with the KiSSR Civil Defense Headquarters and a lieutenant colonel in the reserves, surveying some of the measures that should be taken in case of an enemy attack on Kirghizia. Local Soviet executive committees will make advance warnings to the population via the radio, television, and press in the event of such an attack. Defense rules have been clearly set forth in the mass-circulation booklet "What Everyone Should Know" and in civil defense literature, but the information needs to be repeated. It is difficult to say how long the threat of an enemy attack will last, perhaps several hours, perhaps several days. Special places can be prepared to shelter people from radioactivity for several days. These include cellars for the storage of potatoes and vegetables, as well as other kinds of basements. It is necessary that gas masks be prepared, but as of now there are not enough for everyone. Thus every family must study how to put together make-shift masks for this purpose. Torgoyev mentions the need to be ready for fires, to keep towns and villages dark at night, to take special precautions to preserve food and water, and to protect livestock. In the event of a radioactive attack the population of large cities will be moved to the countryside, and rural people must receive them and put them in housing. If people know the civil defense rules well and actively prepare to put the necessary measures into effect, the country's defense will be strengthened.

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CSO: 1833/401

DOSA AF

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN KIRGHIZIA HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 3 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article entitled "Let's Develop Military-Patriotic Education." The CPK Central Committee is paying special attention to military-patriotic work as a significant part of communist upbringing, and party organizations, military commissariats, and representatives of DOSAAF are actively participating in this work. One big achievement is notable for the fact that Kirghiz young men basically know Russian well, although the task now is to have all young people master the language even more. The editorial complains, however, that formalism in military-patriotic upbringing can still be observed. In some rayons there are young men without secondary educations, among GTO [Ready for labor and the defense of the USSR] badge-winners there are those who cannot pass the test again. [During this month there were three full-page spreads devoted to military-patriotic education in the Kirghiz press--in SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN 26 April 1984 page 3 and in the Komsomol newspaper LENINCHIL JASH 19 April 1984 page 2 and 26 April 1984 page 2. Summaries of some of the articles on those pages follow.]

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL AIDING IN MILITARY PREPARATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 26 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by A. Vasil'yev, the deputy chief of the sports and mass military organs department of the KSSR Komsomol Central Committee, on the work of the republic Komsomol organization in promoting the participation of young people in military-related activities. As a result of such activities young men called into the military have work experience, and one-fourth have been able to master a military-technical skill. Komsomol organizations are also doing a certain amount of work in sending young men to military schools. The Komsomol Central Committee, with the aim of lending practical assistance to graduates wishing to enter higher military schools, has sent a group of Komsomol officials released from other work to 13 military schools in the country. The number of young men from Kirghizia going to military schools is increasing each year; to be precise, in 1983 the number of young men from Kirghizia attending these schools has nearly doubled, and the number of Kirghiz men has grown nearly five-fold, by comparison to the two previous years. But in the Komsomol committees of the republic there are still unutilized possibilities in the work of preparing young people for service in the Soviet armed forces. For instance, the experience of the Kyzyl-Kiya city Komsomol committee in forming military-patriotic associations

is not being disseminated widely. Likewise, it is necessary that Kirghiz young people know the Russian language well upon entering military service or a military school. For this purpose it is necessary to increase the sending of young people from rural regions to higher schools to acquire expertise in the Russian language.

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DOSAAB

KIRGHIZ EDITORIAL URGES BETTER MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 July 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the need for better military-patriotic education in Kirghizia. The editorial commends schools where technical and applied military sports and elementary military training are well organized, as well as farms and enterprises which maintain a good correspondence with soldiers in military units. Recently patronage ties with military units have been strengthened. Upperclass students from the schools of the rayons under republic subordination and of Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Talas oblasts have been to the military academy in Alma-Ata and become acquainted with the life and studies of the students there, while the students of Osh Oblast have been to the Higher Military School in Tashkent. As a result many young men have chosen to become officers in the future. The experience of the acceptance into military schools this year demonstrates that well. Of those sent into service this summer one-third were certified athletes, and most had technical and military expertise. Many young men from Kirghizia have been exemplary in their heroism and boundless devotion to the Homeland. One can take as a clear illustration of this the example of Joloy Chyntemirov, a senior lieutenant in the Guards who was awarded the Order of the Red Star for showing bravery and heroism in carrying out his internationalist duty in the land of the Afghan. There are many such examples. But there are still some farms and organizations that regard military-patriotic education as within the purview of military commissariats, DOSAAF primary organizations, and the schools only and that distance themselves from this issue. The republic's Znaniye Society, the state committee on sports and physical education, the ministries of education and higher and specialized secondary education, the state committee on vocational and technical training, and the creative unions need to pay more attention in their work to these matters.

9963

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DOSAAF

KIRGHIZ RAYON HONORS FALLEN HERO

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 10 July 1984 page 3 carries a 500-word article by T. Turdubayev, a secretary on the Kochkorskiy Komsomol raykom, on the necessity for Komsomol organizations to strengthen further the education of young people in ideological steadiness and patriotism at a time when the ideological struggle is intensifying. The Komsomol organizations of his rayon, in conjunction with the military commissariat, have considerably invigorated work in guiding school students to the military profession. Last year 5 young men entered a military academy, but this year 30 young men have announced that they will go to military school. They have been given [Komsomol ?] directives. The young men of Turdubayev's rayon are fulfilling with distinction their obligations before the people. It would be impossible for him to speak of the exemplary service of his fellow citizens in the Soviet Army without mentioning Kalinin High School graduate Zarylbek Berdaliyev. "He perished heroically while fulfilling an internationalist obligation for a people in solidarity with our country." Zarylbek was awarded the Red Star, and his name was given to a Pioneer squad at Kalinin High School. A special lane dedicated to him has been built.

9963

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

OSH MILITARY SCHOOL ASPIRANTS HOLD RALLY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 19 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by A. Savenko, a colonel and the chief of the political department of the KiSSR Military Commissariat, in connection with an Osh Oblast rally of young men desiring to enter higher military schools. Savenko notes a number of successes in the preparation of young men for military service in the oblast and points out that tens of people throughout the oblast have earned high state honors for participating in the international aid to Afghanistan, for devotion to the work of socialism, and for heroism in the struggle against world reaction. Also, the number of those wanting to attend military schools from Osh Oblast is growing each year. However, when compared to other oblasts in the republic and compared to the military district as a whole, the situation in Osh Oblast is unsatisfactory; the ranking of the oblast as No 10 in the district in mass-defense and military-patriotic education in 1983 is below expectations. The selection of candidates for military schools is not being carried out effectively in some places. In 10 rayons of the oblast the quota of those to be sent to military schools had not been met as of 20 March of this year. Likewise few Kirghiz young men are being sent to military schools. In certain rayons listed, there are no classes for selecting and preparing people for military schools. It is also disturbing that the failure of many young people selected for military schools to pass their exams is taking place from year to year. One reason for this is that the young men have mastered the educational program poorly, and their knowledge of Russian, mathematics, and physics is weak. In most schools the professional level of teachers in elementary military training is low, and they do not hold officer rank. The turnover of cadres in some rayons is quite high; more than 30 of the military leaders have only a secondary education, and more than a fourth have no teaching experience. While in an investigation during March of this year the elementary military training of general education schools was evaluated as satisfactory, that of professional and technical schools was found to be unsatisfactory. The instructional and material base of nearly all trade schools was incomplete. Also, the study of Russian by young men of draft age does not meet the demand. Shortcomings and sometimes deception in taking the GTO tests and in making sports rankings are a hindrance to the oblast's youth. Thus only 30-40 percent of those listed as badge-winners or as qualified in sports [razryadniki] in their records prove worthy of their rank upon entering the army.

On the same page is a 400-word article by special correspondent S. Cherikov on some of the remarks made by speakers at the Osh Oblast rally for military school aspirants. The oblast military commissar K. Altynbayev, who has shown international aid to the Afghan people, claimed that officers are among the main organizers of Soviet successes. The attention given to the study of the Russian language is not in vain, because for some Kirghiz entering military schools their poor knowledge of Russian as well as mathematics and physics is an obstacle. According to the author Cherikov, there are large demands upon higher educational institutions that train Russian-language teachers, but unfortunately, this matter was not a topic at the rally.

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AFGHANISTAN

PREMIERE OF SOVIET DOCUMENTARY ON AFGHANISTAN NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by G. Pavlova: "Film on Afghanistan"]

[Text] The premiere of the color documentary film "This Spring in Kabul," made by Soviet and Afghan filmmakers, was shown today in the Moscow movie theater "Rossia." The film was made by "Tadzhikfil'm" producer Ye. Kyzin according to his and I. Itskov's scenario (the operators were A. Pestrolov and K. Durani).

The life and style of the capital of our friendly republic appeared on the screen. The signs of the city's present-day violence were imprinted in the cadres where the workers are erecting living quarters, the elderly are understanding the rudiments of reading and writing, and the women are getting accustomed to new professions.

Alongside this the movie cameras fixed on that which darkens the peaceful life of Afghan citizens. On the film were such things as the tragic episodes showing the aftermath of barbarous acts of terrorists--a saboteur explosion at a children's show in one of the Kabul movie theaters, an explosion which maimed dozens of youngsters.

However, despite the intrigues of reactionaries and oppressors inspired and directed by the American imperialists, the youth of the Afghan republic irrepressibly move forward as witnessed by the film. And in this progressive movement of its peoples, it leans upon the unselfish help and support of its powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 1801/40

AFGHANISTAN

KIRGHIZ AWARDED RED STAR FOR SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 19 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by M. Gafarov and V. Puchkov, not otherwise identified, on the awarding of the Order of the Red Star to Joloy Akimovich Chyntemirov, a 23-year-old senior lieutenant in the Guards [gvardiya], for fulfilling his internationalist obligation in Afghanistan and for demonstrating courage and heroism. The authors of the article describe how he was presented with the award by General Nikolay Lyashchenko, whose father had been friends with the young lieutenant's grandfather in the early days of Soviet rule. They narrate how the youth had attended a higher military command school in Alma-Ata from 1977 to 1981. Lieutenant Chyntemirov did not refrain from putting his own life on the line in an attempt to rescue his comrades from death. Without wavering he grappled with the enemy and won, but the victory was not easy. Medical personnel were needed to save Chyntemirov's life, which they did, but it was necessary to amputate two fingers from his right and left hands. Recalling the deeds of other Soviet war heroes, the young man filed a petition to continue his service in the armed forces, and he was returned to high command. His parents and friends are described as being extremely pleased at the news of his decision. The authors also tell of a walk in Frunze with the lieutenant when they asked him what was the source of his bravery. He responds that he felt obligated to the homeland, party, and the Komsomol. He is totally confident that every Soviet person will be able to fulfill his patriotic, internationalist duty courageously and wisely.

In LENINCHIL JASH on 26 April 1984 page 2 is a 500-word article by special correspondent A. Mamytbekov also on a young man, Abdymanap Mamasadykov, who has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for service in Afghanistan. Mamasadykov is described as a modest, serious young man from the village of Kara-Jygach, whom fate obliged to undergo a severe test: he was called into the army and served in Afghanistan. A teacher in an institute is quoted as describing Mamasadykov's valor. He demonstrated bravery in a fight with the "Basmachis," who are resisting the rule of the people, and was awarded the Red Star. "Indeed, only our fathers who participated in the Great Patriotic War have received this award. That is, you should be proud." Mamasadykov also spoke and stated that of course their Afghan friends under such hard conditions are pleased with the Soviet people and are heartened by them. In the dean's office of the physical education institute in his home town, Mamasadykov related that military life had taught him a great deal. "We

gave our internationalist aid to the Afghan working people who have won their freedom and equality, and we helped them preserve the rule of the workers from internal and external enemies." Mamasadykov's present goal is to complete his studies and become a physical education teacher in a Kara-Jygach school.

CSO: 1833/402

AFGHANISTAN

WW II HERO, KIRGHIZ WOUNDED IN AFGHANISTAN MEET SOLDIERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 July 1984 page 2 carries a full page consisting of 6 articles, a poem, and a notice from the newspaper editorial staff in regard to the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory in the second world war. In a 400-word article on this page, Captain V. Puchkov, a military correspondent not on the newspaper staff, describes a meeting in the club of one of the units within the Central Asian Military District on the topic "bravery will always be found a place in life." Meeting with those serving in Soviet Kirghizia were the former front-line fighter pilot Lieutenant Colonel Stepan Ivanovich Kurochkin and Senior Lieutenant in the Guards Joloy Chyntemirov, who was awarded the Order of the Red Star for demonstrating bravery in carrying out his internationalist duty. Captain Puchkov then describes the exploits of each hero, the former in the Great Patriotic War and the latter in the limited contingent of Soviet soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. J. Chyntemirov was severely wounded while fulfilling his internationalist obligation, and doctors made a great effort to save his life. It was necessary, though, to amputate two fingers on his right and left hands. After the casts were removed from his hands, Chyntemirov petitioned to return to serve in the Soviet Armed Forces. His petition was accepted, and he returned to military duty. [This account virtually duplicates the original version of the lieutenant's activities; see the Kirghiz SSR summaries for April.] These soldiers are brave people of two generations, but their heroic fates are one, they are intertwined with people of great glory, the glory of the powerful Soviet Army. The soldiers listening profoundly believed what the guests had said and stated that they were always ready to defend the Great Fatherland and the peace with vigilance, without sparing their lives if necessary for the Homeland.

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AFGHANISTAN

WAR VETERAN PRAISES KIRGHIZ WOUNDED IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 10 July 1984 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by M. Gafarov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, under the headline "Let's Always Be Ready for Bravery!" Gafarov cites several examples of what he considers bravery in both war and peace. For instance, in many rayons of Kirghizia last winter, overcoming the heavy snowfalls was true bravery. There are few occasions in peacetime that demand of soldiers to sacrifice themselves and risk their lives. But military service demands spiritual strength and self-sacrificing work, and many letters come to the newspaper from military unit commanders and political workers commending fellow Kirghizians for their exemplary performance of their sacred duty. He cites four servicemen [all with Kirghiz or indigenous names] who have carried out their duties according to military regulations and earned much praise. "And our fellow citizen, Senior Lieutenant in the Guards Joloy Chyntemirov has fulfilled his internationalist duty in the friendly country of Afghanistan and has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for demonstrating bravery and heroism." [For a summary about Chyntemirov, see the Kirghiz SSR summaries for April.] Of course, only experts with good preparation who know how to use the weapons and military technology assigned to them to the greatest effectiveness can be heroes. He advocates a solid preparation for young men called into military service.

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